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Domestic Science
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DOMESTIC SCIENCE MOVEMENT
AS A
MOVEMENT.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
BY
EUGENIA ALLIN.

THESIS
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

29 May 1903

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Eugenia Allin

ENTITLED Domestic science movement as a movement;
an annotated bibliography

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF Bachelor of Library Science

Katharine R. Sharp

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Library science

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INTRODUCTION.

It has been the aim of the compiler of this bibliography to bring together in one alphabetical list all of the accessible material on the subject for the convenience and use of those interested in domestic science, and especially those seeking information on the domestic science movement. The movement is comparatively new, consequently up to the present time, there has been little written upon it; but an attempt has been made in the following pages to cover the ground as thoroughly as possible.

The subject of domestic science is so closely allied to that of manual training that it was thought best to include those articles which dealt with the subject of domestic economy in connection with the manual training movement in schools, colleges and universities.

The majority of books and articles included in this list are to be found in the University of Illinois Library, others have been found in the Chicago Public Library, the John Crerar Library and a few in the Champaign Public Library.

In order to distinguish the references in the University of Illinois Library from those found in other libraries, the Illinois references have been marked by a star ★.

In this list the total number of references included is one hundred and two; of these eighty-four are periodical references and eighteen are references to books. The annotations have been made after a personal examination of each reference.

List of the periodical abbreviations used in the text.

Amer. journ. soc.	American Journal of Sociology.
Am. Kitch. mag.	American Kitchen Magazine.
Bost. Cooking-school mag.	Boston Cooking-School Magazine.
Contemp.	Contemporary Review.
Cosmopol.	Cosmopolitan.
Cur. lit.	Current Literature.
Harper	Harper's New Monthly Magazine.
Harper B.	Harper's Bazar.
Journ. educ.	Journal of Education.
Nat.	Nation.
New Eng. mag. n. s.	New England Magazine, new series.
19th cent.	Nineteenth Century.
N. E. A.,	National Educational Association.
No. Am.	North American Review.
Outl.	Outlook.
Pop. sci. mo.	Popular Science Monthly.
Pub. Opin.	Public Opinion.
R. Rs.,	Review of Reviews.
Sci. Am. Sup.	Scientific American Supplement.

★ ABBOTT, F. M.

How to solve the housekeeping problem, see Forum,
1892-93, 14:778-88.

Traces the manner of housekeeping from the time of the log cabin to the present time. The general repugnance of housework may be overcome by treating those employed as human not as slaves and thereby greatly affecting the the present domestic problem, is the view of the author.

ABEL, Mrs. M. H.

Household science clubs,
see Am. Kitch. mag. 1899, 11:211-13.

This gives in concise form the successes, failures and future prospects of household science clubs.

ABEL, Mrs. M. H.

Household science in women's clubs, see Am. Kitch
mag. 1896, 5:265-68.

Describes the work done by the Arundell Club of Baltimore and suggests the probable future of the work in women's clubs.

ADAMS, H. C.

Domestic economy for high schools, see Academy
(Syracuse) 1890-91, 5:192-96

Shows the work and progress of the Scott Manual Training School of Toledo (O.), as an example of what may be done in high schools.

★ ADDAMS, Jane.

Belated industry,
see Am. journ. soc., 1895-96, 1:536-50.

Compares the positions of domestics and factory girls and suggests the plan of putting them on the same basis as regards the domestic and social aspect.

★ ANGSTMAN, C. S.

College women and the new science.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1898, 53:674-90.

Shows the development of the various efforts put forth by college women for the furtherance of the domestic science movement; gives names of colleges and universities in which it is taught.

★ ATWATER, W. O.

Food waste in American households.

See Forum 1893-94, 16:110-21.

This points out the place which the industrial schools should occupy in order to alleviate the unnecessary food waste.

★ BARROWS, Mrs. I. C.

Sewing in the Somerville and Springfield (Mass.) Schools.

(See her Conference on Manual Training, 1891, p.161-63.)

An outline of the course in sewing given in the above schools.

★ BARROWS, Mrs. I. C.

School of domestic science and industrial arts.

(See her Conference on Manual Training, 1891, p.146-47.)

Gives the plan undertaken by the Boston Y.W.C.A. for a school of domestic science, which opened in September, 1888.

★ BARROWS, Mrs. I. C.

Sewing in the Boston Schools.

(See her Conference on Manual Training, 1891, p.159-61.)

This is a brief history of this movement with the results obtained from 1820-1891.

- ★ BARROWS, J: H.
 (The) Toledo (O.) Manual training school.
 See R. Rs. 1899, 20:579-87.

Combined manual and domestic training ~~school~~ for children in grammar schools, with four year courses offered for students of high-school grades. A description of courses given for each year.

- ★ BATES, Joshua.
 Industrial schools for girls.
 See Journ. educ. 1884, 20:291-92.

States the need of industrial education for girls as a preparation for future support.

- ★ BEECHER, C. E.
 How to redeem woman's profession from dishonor.
 See Harper 1865, 31:710-12.

A plea for endowed institutions for the training of women in the duties involved in domestic economy.

- ★ BEECHER, C. E.
 Woman's profession dishonored.
 See Harper 1864, 29:766-68.

Suggests the establishment of some kind of training for the domestic profession.

- ★ BEVIER, Isabel.
 Household science in a state university.
 See Am. Kitch. mag. 1901, 15:203-5.

This shows the relation of technical and manual training schools and the land grant Act of 1862 to the study of domestic science with the advantages to be gained by having such a course in state universities.

Paper read at annual meeting of Illinois Association of Domestic Science, February 1901.

★ BOLAND, M. A.

Scientific cooking.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1893, 43:653-62.

A request for education in household affairs by means of public and private schools, lectures and demonstrations.

BROOME, M.. A.

A cooking memory.

See Cornhill magazine 1899, 80:n.s.7, p.612-19.

In the above we are given a short history of the National School of Cookery of London from its founding in 1883. The plan of work is also given.

★ BULLEY, A. A. & WHITLEY, Margaret.

Domestic subjects.

(See their Women's work, 1894, p.17-19.)

Describes a new field of study opened by the inclusion of domestic subjects in the school course.

★ C.

Mrs. F. B.

Where the help problem is being solved.

See Good housekeeping 1901, 32:107-10.

Gives the work of the Boston Y.W.C.A.'s school for domestic servants, principally the work with foreigners.

★ CAMPBELL, Helen.

Household economics as a university movement.

See R. R's. 1896, 13:294-99.

An account of the work being done at the University of Wisconsin, and other institutions and associations.

CAMPBELL, Helen.

Household science as a university movement.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1894, 95, 2:53-8.

This article shows that universities are now ready to accept certain phases of household science as a branch of their course of study.

CANFIELD, Mrs. S. A. M.

Statement relating to reformatory, charitable and industrial schools for the young.

See U.S. -- Education, Bureau of, Circular No.6, 1875.

Information collected on above subject through personal visits of inspection to 248 schools, in regard to regulations, arrangements and work.

★ CLARKE, I. E.

Art and industry; education in the industrial and fine arts in the U.S. 4 V. Wash. 1892.

Part 2. - Industrial and manual training in public schools.

Chap. 11:97-100, 12:101-14.

Industrial education in public schools — The beginning of the movement — The experiment in Washington, D.C.

These chapters give reasons for the beginning of the movement in the public schools and the success of the experiments with such study in the Washington, D.C. schools.

Chap. 13:115-40.

Experiments in some New England states.

Relates the experiments in industrial education in schools which include domestic science, noting the rapid progress of such education.

Chap. 14:141-86.

Experiments in some of the Middle states.

An account of the work done in industrial education in the Middle states, with a plea for industrial training for girls.

Chap. 15:187-206.

Experiments in some of the Western states.

Tells of the work done in the way of industrial education in the Western states, where manual training for girls has been installed in the public schools.

Chap. 16:207-50.
School exhibitions.

An account of school exhibitions given by various schools throughout the United States, showing the change and progress of educational ideals.

Chap. 17:251-53.
New industrial education associations and their relations to public schools.

This chapter deals with the industrial associations connected with domestic science. Gives a short history of the associations and their relations to schools.

Chap. 18:354-447.
Manual training schools as a part of the public school system.

Deals with the introduction of the typical manual training schools in the United States, describing the movement toward and establishment of certain schools.

Apx. M, p. 943-1020.
Papers relating to the origin and early development of the industrial education movement in the United States from 1872-1889, with a summary of European experiments.

Apx. O, p. 1095-1128.
Papers relating to the industrial training of girls and women in some European countries, and to manual training in France.

Part 3. - Recounts progress made in industrial and technical training in voluntary associations and endowed institutions.

Chap. 5:464-67.
The department of domestic science of Pratt Institute .

This article gives the branches included in this department, with the date of organization of the cooking school in 1888 and an account of the work done.

Apx. R, p. 735-41.
Technical education in the United States.

Explains the need of the introduction of technical education into American schools with the value of such to men and women, and is an address delivered before the State Teachers' Association at Shippenburg, Va., in 1874.

Apx. W, p. 1116-1119.

A brief account of some European schools offering industrial training of girls.

This gives short accounts of the industrial training for girls in the public schools of France, Switzerland, Germany and England.

Part 4. - Industrial and technical training in schools of technology and in United States land grant colleges.

This entire volume given up to the subject in all its phases.

COBURN, Gertrude.

Domestic economy in a college course.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1898-99, 11:88-93.

Demonstrates the prominence which is given to domestic economy in the college curriculum of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

★ (A) College for housemaids.

See Pub. Opin. 1900, 28:78-9.

Plan for the establishment of a servant girls' school in Kansas City, giving a diploma for graduation in various courses of instruction.

CONVERSE, Mrs. J. H.

A plea for household economics in our schools.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1895, 3:55-6.

This article explains the need of such a course of study and shows the advantages which are to be gained by it.

★ Cookery and education.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1878, 13:620-21, p. 748-49.

This reference explains the relation which cookery and cookery schools bear to education in general, and the place they should hold in the near future.

Cooking classes in the public schools.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1900, 13:147-50.

This article cites a number of schools throughout the East where cooking is taught, giving dates for the beginning of such a course in the different schools.

Cooking in the public schools of New York City.
See Am. Kitch. mag. 1900, 13:213-16.

A history of cooking in the public schools of New York City, from its beginning in 1888 to the present time.

(The) cooking school.

See Journ. educ. 1887, 26:154.

Cooking feature in Canton (Mass.) public schools. An example of work done in small towns.

★ CRAFTS, A. H.

Domestic science in the great West.

See Good Housekeeping 1901, 32:16-7.

Tells of the establishment of a domestic science course in the Colorado State Agricultural College.

★ DAVIES, H. B.

A kitchen college.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1887-88, 32:96-100.

A plea for a kitchen college or college of cookery for women; with arguments showing its desirability.

Domestic science associations in Illinois.

See Manual training magazine 1899-1900, 1:207-10.

In this we are told how the associations were organized and what work they are undertaking.

★ Domestic science at Chautauqua.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1900-1901, 14:33-4.

A sketch of the rapid growth of the work in domestic science at Chautauqua from its beginning in 1877.

Domestic science in the agricultural colleges.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1897, 7:213-23.

An interesting write-up of the beginning and chronological order of development of domestic science work in agricultural colleges.

EDWARDS, Harriet.

Training homemakers.

See Harper B. 1900, 33:18-9.

Article on the Sargent Industrial School, started in New York in 1891 for teaching mill and factory hands the duties and responsibilities of the homemaker.

EWING, E. P.

The untrained hand.

See Bost. cooking-school mag. 1899, 4:1-3.

Suggests a study of household economics, with a plea for general instruction in the science of the home.

★ Family schools of housekeeping.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1885-86, 28:422.

Gives the German system of living with a family and learning how to manage a house, and offers practical suggestions for adapting such a plan to this country.

★ FRYATT, F. E.

The New York Cooking School.

See Harper 1879-80, 60:22-9.

Treats of the origin of the school under Miss Juliet Corson in 1876, and of the three classes under instruction at the time of organization.

★ (The) girls' kitchen garden.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1889, 35:713.

A practical suggestion for elementary work in the kindergarten, in order to teach girls from childhood the things which pertain to good housekeeping.

GREEN, M. E.

Domestic science in the public schools of Connecticut.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1895, 3:41-2.

This mentions the more important towns in Connecticut where domestic science is taught, describing the kind of instruction given and success achieved.

HADLAND, Selina.

Technical education for girls.

See Murray's Magazine 1890, 8:70-5.

States in a concise way the importance of a national code of technical education for girls in England and the United States, with the necessary steps for the establishment of such a code.

★ HAM, C: H.

Manual training.

See Harper 1885-86, 72:404-12.

Gives brief account of work in Mrs. Hemenway's vacation school for girls, Boston; Moline (Ills.) public schools; Toledo (O.) manual training school, and Philadelphia school of industrial art.

★ HARRISON, Mary.

Cookery as a business.

See 19th Cent. 1893, 34:110-20.

An article which shows the special education necessary in order to become a cook, and includes suggestions for training.

★ HART, L.

What a mother can do for her daughter.

See Cosmopol. 1902, 34:158-62.

HENRY, A.

New manual training.

See Munsey's magazine, 25:558-568.

★ HERBERT, A. Kenney—

Art of Cookery.

See 19th Cent. 1892, 32:763-72.

Proves that the cooking school is a necessity for even an ordinary knowledge of cooking.

★ HERBERT, A. Kenney.—

The art of household management.

See 19th Cent. 1893, 34:304-13.

The above reference explains the necessity for the study of household management, and suggests that such study be in connection with the study of cooking and dining.

History and present status of instruction in cooking in the public schools of New York City.

See U.S. Experiment stations, Office of. Bulletin No. 56, 1899.

An account of the progress and present development of the teaching of cooking in one of our great educational centers.

HOBSON, Mrs. E. C.

Industrial education for women in the South.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1896-97, 6:70-4.

This is an account of the beginning and development of work in the South. Paper was read at Domestic Economy Conference, at Chautauqua, N.Y., in 1896.

HOPE, A. G. E.

Boston public schools of cookery from 1885-1900.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1900-1901, 14:177-81.

In the above we are given a history of the Boston public schools of cookery from the beginning of these schools to the present time.

★ Household problems in womens' clubs.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1902, 18:93-4.

An article which tells how womens' clubs long ago first began to discuss household problems, and the gradual growth of interest which has been shown in the subject.

★ HOYT, J. E.

Manual training in the public schools of the smaller cities.

See N.E.A. Proceedings 1896, 35:768-77.

Demonstrates the best arrangement and organization of manual training in the public schools of smaller cities, which will lead to satisfactory results.

★ HULL, Mrs. M.. H.

Woman and household labor, 1893.

(See the Congress of Women; ed. by M.K.O.Eagle,
1894, p. 609-11.)

This suggests that housekeeping be put on a scientific and artistic basis by organizing and supporting training schools.

★ JACOBSON, Augustus.

Domestic economy.

(See his Higher Ground, 1888, Apx. chap. 2,
p. 172-79.)

A reprinted article from the report of the Board of Directors of the Toledo (O.) Manual Training School for 1887, giving the course of combined study and training for girls, and stating the interest shown in it.

★ JOHNSON, H. L.

Cooking as an art, 1893.

(See the Congress of Women; ed. by M.K.O.Eagle,
1894, p. 810-12.)

This states that more attention is given to the subject at the present time than ever before, and suggests that cooking be given its place among the arts.

★ JONES, Mrs. N. S. (Kedzie)

Need of manual training for girls.

See N. E. A. Proceedings 1896, 35:756-60.

The above paper is a plea for manual training from a practical standpoint.

JOYNES, E. S.

Industrial education of women in Germany.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1896, 5:64-7.

Relates the history of the origin of industrial education for women in Germany and the work which has been accomplished.

★ ^{an}LOODES, S. W.

Domestic science in Soldiers' Orphans' schools.
See Am. Kitch. mag. 1902, 17:228-31.

When domestic science was begun and how it is taught
in institutions of seven states.

★ LINCOLN, Mrs. M.. J.

Cookery, 1893.
(See the Congress of Women; ed. by M.K.O.Eagle,
1894, p. 138-42.)

Short account of the gradual growth of cookery as a
science, its adoption by cities and states as a part
of the school curriculum, and the combined working to-
gether of the school and home.

★ LIPSCOMB, A. A.

Can we improve our domestic life?
See Harper 1857, 14:555-59.

A presentation of the existing conditions of home
life, together with a plea for the betterment of
those conditions.

★ LIPSCOMB, A. A.

Domestic society in our country.
See Harper 1856, 12:554-58.

An article on the home as the birthplace of govern-
ment and commercial activities. Shows the effect of
the home on domestic sentiment and the place held
by woman in the home.

LOGAN, Mrs. M.. S. (Cunningham)

Importance of domestic and industrial training.
See Bost. cooking school mag. 1899, 4:9-11.

Puts forth in admirable way the mental and physical
benefits to be derived from the domestic and indus-
trial training of women.

★ MAC ALISTER, James.

Manual training in the public schools of Philadelphia, 1890.

Gives the course of instruction and the scope and character of the system in use at the present time. A monograph on the subject by the Philadelphia superintendent of schools.

McDERMOTT, E. F.

Shall domestic science and household economy be taught in our public schools?

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1896-97, 6:211-14.

A plea for domestic science in the public schools, based on the importance of the subject. Paper read at the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, at Detroit, November, 1896.

MERRILL, E. M. H.

Household economics in women's clubs.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1895, 3:119-21.

Gives names of some of the more important women's clubs throughout the United States, explaining the work that has been accomplished by them.

- ★ MONROE, W. S.

Domestic economy in the English schools.

See Journ. educ. 1894, 40:425.

Shows the work that has been done in London schools and the success achieved by the undertaking.

- ★ MORGAN, B. S.

Domestic science in the public schools.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1900-1901, 14:99-101.

Tells of the beginning of the work in domestic science done by the public schools in Davenport, Iowa.

★ MULHALL, Marion.

Technical schools for girls on the Continent.
See. Contemp. 1896, 70:136-43.

Brief description of schools in Amsterdam, Brussels, Munich, Vienna and Zurich, where domestic science, as well as other subjects, is taught.

MURRAY, G. P.

Health and women's work.
See Harper B. 1900, 34:390-92.

Shows the relation between the need of making a study of the methods of housekeeping and the establishment of the household economic association.

National Household Economic Association.
See New England Kitchen magazine 1894, 1:80-5.

Treats of the founding of the association as the outcome of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893.

(The) New England cooking school.
See Good Housekeeping 1901, 32:93-4.

Tells of the establishment of a cooking school in Springfield, Mass., to meet the pressing demand for an institution of this kind in keeping with twentieth century progress.

New York Association of Sewing Schools.
See Manual Training magazine 1899-1900, 1,p.142-46.

The above is a history of the association from its founding in 1893 to the present time, recounting the success achieved by the association in its work.

★ (The) New York cooking school.
See Outl. 1901, 67:420.

Tells of the philanthropic work of this school and the influence of the training in places other than New York.

PARLOA, Maria.

Cooking and housework in the schools.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1896, 6:3-8.

Shows the development of the subject which is now a part of the curriculum in many of our public schools.

A pioneer school of domestic science.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1897-98, 8:221-26.

Describes the beginning of the work in Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., in 1877, with a short history of its development to the present time.

- ★ POND, Harriet.

Cookery in the public schools of New York City.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1901, 15:133-34.

An historical account of the development of this branch of the subject in the schools of New York. Paper read at the annual meeting of the Cooking School Teachers' League, July, 1900, at Chautauqua, N. Y.

★ PRICE, G: W. F.

An experiment in industrial training.

See Journ. educ. 1892, 36:96.

Exploiting the success which has followed the domestic science experiment at the Nashville College for Young Ladies.

- ★ PRIESTLEY, Eliza.

Housekeeping schools.

See 19th Cent. 1892, 32:652-59.

An account of such schools in Belgium, giving the petition to the King for the establishment of such schools and the royal decree in connection with the petition.

★ RAVENHILL, Alice.

School lunches and the New England kitchen.

See Journal of the Sanitary Institute, London,
1902, 33:95-9.

An explanation of the relation of school lunches to
the work done by the New England kitchen.

★ RICHARDS, E. H. (Swallow)

Domestic science.

See The Club Woman 1899, 3:195-96.

A plea for the study of domestic science by club
women, giving the reasons for such study.

★ RICHARDS, E. H. (Swallow)

The organization of the household.

(See her Cost of Living, 1900, p. 100-18.)

This particular chapter of Mrs. Richards' book is
devoted to stating the demand at the present time
for a scientific understanding of household economics.

★ RICHARDS, E. H. (Swallow)

The relation of general intelligence to the quality
of the food supply.

(See her Food Materials and their Adultera-
tions, 1886, p. 7-23.)

Mrs. Richards believes that the time is now ripe for
a science of domestic economy, and she enumerates
the branches which should be included in the science.

★ RICHARDS, E. H. (Swallow)

Scientific cooking-studies in the New England kitchen.

See Forum, 1893, 15:355-61.

A statement full of interest of the object of the
New England kitchen, together with an account of
its work as a scientific experiment station.

SALMON, L. M.

Education in the household.

See New Eng. mag. n.s. 1894, 10:185-88.

A request for a special professional school for the study of all historical and scientific aspects of the household.

★ Science in domestic economy.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1889-90, 36:123-24.

A bit of excellent advice for housekeepers, advising the giving up of a blind following of recipes and the learning of scientific processes of cooking, based upon a knowledge of chemistry and physics.

★ Servants.

See Outl. 1899, 61:708.

A very timely presentation of the difficulties in the way of keeping servants, with a suggested solution through the study of domestic science.

SHEPPERD, J. L.

Domestic science in agricultural colleges.

See Am. Kitch. mag. 1899-1900, 12:177-79.

This tells us the facts concerning the chronological beginning of domestic science in different colleges.

★ SMITH, M. R.

Education for domestic life.

See Pop. sci. mo. 1898, 53:521-25.

A demonstration of the necessity for manual training, especially for domestic life, with a plea for the need of such training in the common schools.

STEWART, Gwendolyn.

Training schools for houseworkers.

See Bost. cooking-school mag., 1903, 7:392-94.

Deals with various important training schools in the United States and on the Continent, taking them up by classes according to their degree of excellence.

- ★ Summer school at Wesleyan University.
See World's Work, 1903, 5:3034.

This explains the aim of the work of a pioneer school for home science.

★ SUTHERLAND, M.

Woman and her sphere.
See No. Am. 1902, 174:632-39.

Technical and industrial schools for girls on the Continent.

See Cur. lit. 1900, 28:62-3.

A good description of the schools for girls in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.

TRUEBLOOD, M. E.

The study of housekeeping in Boston.
See New Eng. mag. n.s., 1900, 23:243-55.

A sketch of the Boston Cooking School, New England Kitchen, Y.W.C.A. Training School, and the Boston School of Housekeeping, which gives the history of these institutions from their founding to the present time.

★ UNDERWOOD, F. H.

Cookery for workingmen's wives.
See Sci. Am. Sup., 1890, 29:11685-686.

An account of a school at Govan, Scotland, established for the teaching of economic cookery to workingmen's wives.

VROOMAN, G.

Manual training for women.
See Arena, 1895, 14:308-14.

A plea for a nationalized system of manual training for women in the United States, with the advantages to be gained by such a system.

★ WALKER, F.A., HAM, C.H. & LOVE, S.G.

What industry, if any, can profitably be introduced into country schools?

See Science, 1887, 9:365-67.

A symposium on the above subject, in which it is stated that any industry within the means of the school can profitably be introduced, but that the general opinion is in favor of industrial or manual training. The reasons for this opinion are stated in the article.

★ WELLS, K.G.

Domestic science.

See Journ. educ., 1900, 51:227-28.

An historical sketch of the history and progress of domestic science accomplished in Boston, together with the future outlook.

★ WILKINSON, Mrs. L. S.

Household economics, 1893.

(See The Congress of Women; ed. by M.K.O.Eagle, 1894, p. 233.)

An account of the work of the National Columbian Household Economic Association, from its organization in 1891 to the present time.

★ WOODWARD, G.M.

Rise and progress of manual training.

See U.S. - Education, Bureau of, Report 1893-94, 1:877-949.

A paper by the director of the manual training school of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., giving a summary of the work of that institution and others in the United States.

★ YOUNG, E. L.

Kitchen reform.

See Nat. 1878, 27:338-39.

Explains the early work and arrangement of the South Kensington school for cookery (Lond.), telling of the hand-book issued by the school; how it is issued, and of what it consists.





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